The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Third Week of the engagement of the celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr. JOHN DREW.

Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences.

On THIS THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860,

The Performances will commence with the Laughable Farce, entitled

DELICATE GROUND,

Clitizen Sandfield - Mr Walter Baynham
Alphonse de Grandier - Mr Charles Weston
Pauline - Miss Sarah Thorne

To be followed by first time in Dublin, a Drama in Two Acts, written by John Brougham, Esq., and tied

THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

A most truthful portrait of the Poor Emigrant just landed on the shores of America, sick and in poverty, and yet too proud to beg.

Patrick O'Brien - The Irish Emigrant - Mr. John Drew.
Polly Cobalsket - - Mrs. Barkinstaw.
Henry Travers - - Mr. Charles. Weston.
Tom Botallick - - Mr. Frank Huntley.

To conclude with the langhable farce, entitled

THE OMNIBUS.

Pat Rooney - .. Mr John Drew
Master Tom Dobbs - .. Mr H Barfoot
Mrs Dobbs - .. Mrs C Stephenson

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.

Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces

THREE GRAND CONCERTS,

on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th,

on which occasion the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin Friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful Lover Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Middle. Anna Mozlque. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr Land

Admission—Reserved Seats, 2s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Russell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland street; Gray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wise, Stephen's-street; Sackville-street; Wiebeart, Suffolk street; and Gunn, Westland row.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND

The Society's First Grand Concert for the ensuing season will take place on THIS EVENING,

ARTISTES.

Madame Clara Novello, | Mr Cumming,
Miss Eyles, | Mr Lawlor.

PROGRAMME

Part 1—Selections from the "MESSIAH" (Handel).
Part 2—Selections from the "CREATION" (Haydn)

TICKETS to be obtained by Members and Associates This Day, from Half-past Four to Five o'clock in the Afternoon.

Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street,
8th Nov., 1860.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.

HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA,

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock,

With Entirely New Illustrations on

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

This Magnificent and Coloured Diorama, representing all the incidents of a Voyage, and the principal objects of interest in America, is allowed by a Public Press to be the most beautiful and effective ever exhibited. Numerous additions have been made to it, and all the mechanical appliances that a long run as yet suggest have been resorted to, in order to represent Nature in its most beautiful and terrible form, by sea and land, day and night, summer and winter.

Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do. 6d. Schools and children half price to stalls and second seats.

THIRD YEAR.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The system of Money Prizes, with the right of selection in every case, by the prizeholder. Subscription, One Guinea each share.

President—The Earl of CHARLEMONT.

The Committee desire particularly to direct the importance of early subscription through the society's Agents, or direct to the Secretary, with a view to a good exhibition, and low rate mailing arrangements for the distribution of Prizes in April, 1861.

GEORGE F. MULVANY, Secret ry.

Copies of the annual reports to be had at the office, 114, Grafton-street, Dublin, or sent free by post.

GARIBALDI PHOTOGRAPHY.—A correct and well-finished likeness of this great man, for 1s—c pied from a native taken by an English gentleman at Palermo; by post, 1s 2d.—Address MR. KEENAN, 147, Upper Sackville-street.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.

The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

RATHMINES OLD SCHOOL - HOUSE.

The Annual Meeting in connection with the Ladies' Irish Society, will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., when the Rev. Mr. MORIARTY will attend as a deputation, and give interesting information of the work as carried on by the Scripture-readers and other agents of this Society, among the native Irish, through the medium of their own language.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Seven.

A Collection after the Meeting.

ITALY AND THE ITALIANS

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED (D.V.) on the above subject, by the Rev. WM. ARTHUR, A.M., of London, who has lately returned from Italy, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on Tuesday Evening, November 20, 1860, at Eight o'clock.

Tickets of Admission—Galleries, 6d; body of the hall, 1s; platform, 1s 6d; to be had at the door, and at Curry's, Sackville-street; Herbert's, Grafton-street; and robertson's, Grafton-street.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN — DONNELLAN LECTURE.

Applications from candidates for the Office of Donnellan Lecturer for 1861 are to be sent to the Registrar on or before the 24th Each candidate is required to send with his application a statement of the subject on which he proposes to Lecture.

All Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, who are Masters of Arts of the University of Dublin, are eligible.

(By order)
JAMES H. TODD, Registrar.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

Dr. PORTER intends to commence the Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Surgery, on THURSDAY Next, the 8th Nov., at 3 o'clock p.m.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The first stated Meeting of this Society for the Election of Officers, &c., for the Season of 1860-61, will be held THIS DAY (Thursday), at Two o'clock.

WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D.,
Assistant Secretary.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.

This Institution will be opened at 9 o'clock on every Morning, Sundays excepted, and closed at 10 p.m., until further notice.

The Subscription is fixed at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to forward to the Librarian, in writing, their names, addresses, and professions or occupations, together with the name of some householder as a reference. On receipt of such information the Librarian will submit the names of Candidates to the General Committee for consideration.

C. W. LE POER KENNEDY, Librarian.

Office, 23, Anglesea-street.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—In compliance with numerous applications, DR. SCHULITHEIS begs to announce that his Classes for a Third or Junior Ladies' Class, entirely for beginners, at the DUBLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, on WEDNESDAY Afternoon, the 19th of November. Advanced pupils may also join the upper classes. For particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Leech, at the Institute.

UNITED BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' AND BIBLES' FRIEND SOCIETY.

OFFICE, 9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TWO MEETINGS on behalf of the above Society will be held (D.V.), one in SANDFORD CHOOLHOUSE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1860, at Seven o'clock, and PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-HOUSE, STILLORGAN, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1860, at Seven o'clock p.m.

A deputation from the Hibernian Auxiliary of the Society will attend.

The attention of all persons interested in promoting the spiritual and temp ral welfare of our soldiers is earnestly and affectionately requested to the fact that the Society, which, when re-organized in May, 1859, had only 30 Agents in its service, has at present 55 Agents employed as follows:—

In England	.. 31	In Ireland	.. 8
"Channel Isles	.. 2	"India	.. 8
"Ionian Isles	.. 1	"Gibraltar	.. 1
"China	.. 2	"Scotland	.. 2

Funds are being raised, or promised for 33 Readers for Regiments now serving in various quarters of the globe, and specially named by contributors feeling an interest in the Christian character of the Regiments to which they belong.

* Including the "Havelock" Reader, at Barrackpoor, the "Law rence" Reader, at Lucknow, and nine attached to Regiments specially.

The Committee aims at ultimately employing from 250 to 300 Agents, the so no regiment, Battalion, or Station, shall be without its Reader, also cing in subordination to the constituted Military authorities, for the instruction of an Army, whose social and moral influence is powerfully felt throughout the Empire—whose individual Soldiers are, in the eyes of Heathen, living examplars of the religion of England, and representatives alike of Her power and of her civilisation.

A Collection will be made after each Meeting.

N.B.—This Society, organised on the basis of unsectarian Evangelical Catholicity, forbids, on the part of its Agents, the discussion of Sectarian differences, or any attempt at proselytising.

Its Readers are called from Presbyterian and all denominations, with reference to their qualifications only; and their mission is to Protestant Soldiers, whom the Society seeks to build up in our most holy faith, in co-operation with the Chaplains of the Army.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

TO STUDENTS IN MEDICINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Preliminary Examination in Arts will be held by this College, on Monday, 12th November, at Eight o'clock p.m. A Prospectus of Examination may be had on application by letter, addressed to the Registrar, or personally to Messrs. HODGES, SMITH, and Co., Booksellers and Publishers to the College of Physicians, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Students intending to present themselves for Examination should communicate with the Registrar, not later than Thursday next, 8th instant.

WILLIAM MOORE, M.B., Fellow and Registrar.

HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN,

PITT-STREET, OFF GRAFTON-STREET.

Instituted 1872.

Consulting Physicians—Sir Henry Marsh, Bart. Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. William Stokes, M.D, M.R.I.A, Regius Professor, T.C.D.

Consulting Surgeons—James W Cusack, Esq, F.R.C.S, &c, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen. Josiah Smyly, Esq. F.R.C.S, &c.

Medical Officers—Samuel Hardy, M.D, F.R.C.S.I, M.R.I.A, Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician-Accoucheur to sir Fleetwood Dixon's Hospital, &c., &c. William Moore, M.B, T.C.D, M.R.I.A, Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, &c, &c.

Assistant Physicians—Edward Hamilton, M.D, T.C.D, Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician Accoucheur to sir Fleetwood Dixon's Hospital, &c, &c.

Surgeon Dentist—W Kershaw, Esq, F.R.C.S.I.

Apothecary—Mr J Graham, L.S.A.

Matron—Mrs Ragnall.

Collector—Mr Michael Daly, 70, Great Brunswick-street.

Bankers—Messrs Latouche and Co.

Dublin General Markets.

DUBLIN GENERAL MARKETS.

Incorporation of Company; powers to raise capital to make and maintain two General Markets in the City of Dublin; to purchase Lands and Houses for Compulsion; and to levy Tolls.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act to effect all or some of the purposes following:—that is to say, to incorporate a Company for the purpose of establishing, erecting, and maintaining two General Public Markets and market places in the City of Dublin; one of such Markets being situate on the north side of the said City, in the parish of St. Mary, and county of the City of Dublin, and the site or adjoining or near to the existing market, called the Cole's Acre Market; the other of such markets being situate on the south side of the said City, in the parish of St. Bride, in the county of the City of Dublin, on the site of or adjoining or near to the existing market, called the Castle Market, for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, bacon, vegetables, and other animal and vegetable substances, manufactures, and other marketable commodities; and that there will also be taken to erect and maintain suitable buildings, stalls, sheds, weighing machines, fountains, and water-tanks, slaughter-houses, with all other buildings, works and conveniences necessary for public convenience, and for ensuring cleanliness and ventilation; and also to purchase, take, or use, for the aforesaid existing markets, or either of them, as to the said Company, and also to prohibit the hawking of certain goods, commodities in the vicinity of the said markets.

To authorize the said Company to purchase or acquire lands, buildings, and other property, by compulsion or agreement, for the purpose of said intended A.t, and to confirm any agr ement which may have been or may hereafter be entered into for the purchase of the same, or of the said markets or either of them, and to vary, repeal, or extinguish all existing rights or privileges, which would in any manner impede or interfere with the objects of the said intended Act; and to authorise the said Company to stop up, alter, or vert temporarily or permanently, Draper's-lane, in the said parish of St. Bridget and Sampson's-lane and Hidden-lane, in the said parish of St. Mary, as well as all other street, passage, sewers, water-courses, and and water-pipes with which it may be necessary to interfere in carrying the said intended Act into execution. Also to enable the said Company to rent out the said markets, or either of them, together with the shops, stalls, or other buildings connected therewith. To levy rents, tolls, rates, duties and stallages, for or in respect of the said markets and market places, or either of them, or for or in respect of the sale of goods, stalls, and other buildings to be erected under the authority of said Act; and to confer, vary, or extinguish exemptions from payment of rents, tolls, rates, and other duties, rights, and privileges. Also to enable the said Company to raise money for all or some of the purposes of the said intended Act, by the creation and issue of shares, or by mortgage or bond, or by such other means as to the said Company shall authorised and direct. Also to enable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Dublin, and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenue, Works, and Buildings in Ireland, Corporation of Dublin, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called Charles's Hospital, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called Mercer's Hospital, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called Steevens's Hospital, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called Swift's Hospital, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called Whitworth Hospital, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called Meath Hospital, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called Jervis-street Hospital, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called the Richmond Hospital, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called the Adelaide Hospital, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called the Hardwicke Fever Hospital, and the Governors and Company of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called the Whitworth

B. HYAM'S
LEADING STYLES
FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.

The following are specially recommended:—
JUVENILE BELT DRESSES,
designed and made in new and improved styles and various fabrics,
10s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d, 16s 6d, and 21s.

LITTLE BOYS' CAPES,
The most handsome fashions of the day,
10s 6d, 12s 6d, and 20s.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS,
an immense variety to select from,
12s 6d, 15s 6d, 25s, and 30s.

BOYS' & YOUTHS' GRECIAN & SAC JACKETS,
in the new set and most durable materials
for Home and school wear,
8s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, and 20s.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' ENTIRE SUITS—
the Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, in the
newest fabrics for the season,
20s, 25s, 30s, and 35s.

LITTLE BOYS' BELT DRESS SUITS,
for School, Home, or Dress Wear,
10s 6d, 16s 6d, 20s, and 26s.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' DRESS SUITS
In Super and Extra Fine Durable
Black and Coloured Cloths,
26s, 32s, 38s, and 45s.

The "Much-admired" and "Novel"
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS FOR BOYS,
21s, 32s, 38s, and 45s.
Made to Order from Gentlemen's Materials, specially adapted for those becoming Boyhood Suits.

TROUSERS and VESTS FOR BOYS and YOUTHS,
in every kind of Material, Style,
Price, and Size.

B. HYAM,
JUVENILE TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

RAE DY MADE CLOTHING.
OVER COATS, BALMORAL CAPES, &c.,
in great variety.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S QUAY,
DUBLIN.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
I wish particularly to call attention to some cloths I have just received for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view in selecting these cloths is to obtain a safe great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for the style of clothing renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
MR. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they can be set in Single-stone Pendant, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 187, GRAFTON-STREET.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY
MANUFACTORY,
16, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, Patent Levers (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, Patent Levers, £3 15s. to £4 15s.: Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £3 15s. 0d.; A Good, Strong Lever, or £4 (warranted); Silver Watches, £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Watch (own quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Watch (own quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Watch (own quality),

EIAN LIBRARIAN.—A convocation noon, for the purpose of electing a room of the Rev. Dr. Beadnell, ge, who had resigned the office the year 1813 up to the present s Coxe, M.A., of Corpus Christi under librarian for the last 22 cted to succeed Dr. Bandinell.

TO BE HOLDEN.—The Archbishop Michaelmas; the Archbishop of Bishop of London, December 22; mber 23; the Bishop of Hereford, of Lincoln, December 21; the s, December 23; the Bishop of cember 23; the Bishop of Nor- h Ember Week; the Bishop of

anks.

he Asylum for Penitent Females, anonymous friend for the sum d anonymous friend for a similar

he Bird's Nest Memorial Fund Mrs Whately :—Lord Middleton, ; Lady Broderick, £1; the Lady ; the Hon Mrs Ladroy, £1; J Nicholson, £1; Miss Lyster's urgery's collection, £12 11s; Mrs a Friend's collection, £2 11s 6d; Hewitt, 10s; Rev Frederick La Ryder, Esq, £1; a Friend, £1; nimes, £5; Mrs Beaumont, £1; Mrs Neale, 10s. Per Mrs G V Brown, Esq, £1; Mrs G V Chinn, £1; Mrs Lecky, 5s; James s, £1 12s 8½d. Per a Friend :— rd, £1; Mrs Radcliffe, £1; Lady N Umiacke, 5s; sums under 5s,

Walsh begs to acknowledge the enlargement of Sandford Church : D., £20, being a second subscrip- , being a second subscription. Secretary Dublin Providence et, to J. R. Cooke, Esq., for the £2, in aid of the support of the

Army.

B, of the Royal Engineers, has Adjutant General to the Royal Dublin, vice Brevet Colonel Scott has been appointed to the ond recruiting district. Staff succeeded Staff Surgeon Major

has been awarded £100 per and meritorious service. He commanded a brigade at the el G W Gordon, C B, of the been given £100 per annum his officer is an Aide-de-Camp to

Navy.

ts were made on Tuesday at the Christian, to the Victoria and the Victoria and Albert; Jessie the Charybdis; John Lecky, hief engineer; Edwin Hawke, r, to the Charybdis; William ant-engineer, to the Bienheim, Vade, acting second class arybdis; Nathaniel F Hockens- tant-engineer, to the Asia, as D Bertram, acting third-class arybdis; Thomas Lewis, third- the Charybdis; and George, itional, to the Royal Adelaide.

NEWS.

C TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

ANCE.

Daily News says it is given ussell wrote a special letter ting him to come to the Lord peeches are likely to be made to an alliance with France.

La Paya, says the advisers ook on the game as up, and rmy cannot be depended upon-

HINA.

the Government has not re- ation of the report brought by effect that after the despatch e Chinese officials had refused epresentatives, and that a re- imminent. They should be

ERICA.

DAY.—The screw-steamer York to the 25th October, to-day. It is reported at ivian Government had refused nity demanded by the United at the United States Minister ts and return home. Compli-

pondent of the *Herald* says an Consul at Liverpool, has his intention to resign the ut the Government has no e subject. Mr. Tucker is a olitics, and a Lincolnite.

ERCIAL.

The Money market continues to be not everywhere at 6 per ge the panic still continued this arked down 2 or 3 per cent bills still remained unsold, a heavy loss. Hudson River of 4 per cent. Central 82; a a decline of 2½. In the as unsettled. Erie fell as ½. Most of the Western is lower than on the morning. have fallen to 10 per cent in Flour heavy, and declined 5c to er. Oats firm. Coffee steady, mand good. Sales, 5,000 bales, d to 11¼ for middling uplands. acked port, and lower rates were ei oil dull.

—Cotton sales, 16,000 bales, at shington's new, caused firmness.

CONTREAL STEAMSHIP.

NDAY.—The Montreal ocean nch left Quebec on the 27th, about 7 p.m., and having and passengers on board the ded for Liverpool. She ex- ds during the latter part of hip Canadian arrived out at

No political intelligence of

REWARD SHIPS.

ates that her Majesty's steam- ered to proceed from Devon- lianne, to relieve the home- ast Admiral Stopford's squa- Plymouth, will render assis-

OOL RACES.

t Lord, 1st; Irish Emigrant, Maine, 4th. Seven ran. ester, 1st; Lady Ripon, 2nd;

1st; Irish Emigrant, 2nd;

MARKET.—We beg to direct ary notice in reference to the he subject of which so many red in the columns of this the project will receive that Dublin which it is en- ets are really disgraceful to hind most of the provincial land in point of accommo- and ventilation.

d that the lecture by the , author of "Italy in Tran- the Metropolitan Hall, on , at eight o'clock. Subject— The proceeds of the lecture aid of the Home Mission anation.

MARY-STREET.—A course of alms is being delivered in y morning, at half-past 11 orrow's lecture, Psalm lxxii. TION TO THE REV. HENRY THE PARISH OF KILBAR- a number of the gentlemen ighbourhood met in Mrs. own, to present an address presive of their regret at them, and of their good s. The address was accom- Baxter's Comprehensive cover a shield, with a suita- of sovereigns. The address t appear in our advertise-

L.—The winter session will Dr. Power, F.R.C.S.I., is

IRELAND.—A meeting of ary College of Ireland, at Brunswick-street. Dr. ames M'Farlane, Esq., ing meeting were read and Cameron stated that he their desire of be- llege was opened. He

q., J.P., seconded the this committee and with some members of ordinary School to found her, that any trust on the

part of the Royal Dublin Society to establish the essential departments of a Veterinary education must prove abortive because of the non-trading character of the institution."

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—A general meeting of the Council of the Royal Irish Rifle Volunteers was held yesterday evening, at the Northumberland Hotel, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken for furthering the movement during the ensuing Parliamentary session. During the proceedings an interesting letter was read by the secretary from Sir William Sharman Crawford, Esq., D.L., in which he strongly advocated the extension of the Volunteer movement to Ireland. The publication and circulation of this letter was resolved on. It was determined to bring the matter under the notice of the Legislature, and to impress upon her Majesty's Government the unfair position of this country with respect to the movement. The meeting then adjourned.

THE GAME LAWS.—At the request of a very numerous class of readers, we this day publish *in extenso* the Act of Parliament passed in the last session to amend and regulate the Game Laws of the United Kingdom.

THE ATTEMPTED PEDESTRIAN FEAT AT SANDYMOUNT.—We regret being obliged to state that Mr. John Levett has felt himself compelled to postpone for the present all idea of concluding the remaining miles of his arduous undertaking, to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 separate consecutive hours, in consequence of being taken suddenly ill. He gave up at the 5 o'clock mile last evening, after having accomplished 548 miles, leaving Mr. Hoare to conclude this trying feat. We trust that Mr. Hoare will prove equal to the task, of which he has already accomplished 715 miles.

THE POPE'S BRIGADIERS—CONDUCT OF THE MOB ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN DROGHEDA.—On the arrival of their warriors in Drogheda, an immense mob, numbering some thousands, I should say, congregated, and proceeded through the town, headed by the band of that highly Christian organisation, "the Young Men's Society." The latter played a number of tunes which were admirably calculated to unite all parties in the bonds of brotherly affection and Christian love, such as "Garryowen," and others of similar significance. A striking proof of the fact that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" occurred, which will show the amiable feelings the band succeeded in establishing. In going through Fair-street, where the rooms of the society before alluded to are situate, the band called out in its brazen tones for

"Boin to remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betrayed her;
When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from the proud invader"—

when, in chorus to the enlivening strains, a crash is heard; another and another in quick succession, accompanied with hideous yells, as it becomes generally known to the mob that this recreative canonade was only practised on the Scripture-readers' residence, the mission house. Upon inquiry, I find a number of large stones—some weighing two or three pounds—were flung with such violence against the windows that, after passing through, they tore the paper off the wall at the farthest side of the room, which is one of spacious capacity. Fortunately for the occupant, he was absent in the country during the day, or it might have proved a serious matter to him. The evening's entertainments were brought to a close by several priests and others delivering a number of most inflammatory and seditious addresses, which elicited the warmest plaudits of the respectable and intelligent assembly.—*From our own Correspondent.*

THE ROAD MURDER.—RE-OPENING THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—While the inquiry of Mr. Saunders was being held at Road, a meeting of magistrates of the Trowbridge division took place at the police-station in that town. The magistrates present were—Messrs. H. G. G. Ludlow, J. Stancombe, W. Stancombe, W. H. Walmesley, and the Rev. R. Lewisley. Captain Meredith, chief constable, and Superintendents Foley and Wolfe, were also in attendance. Mr. Slack, solicitor, of Bath, by whom the recent prosecution of Elizabeth Gough was instituted, informed their worships that he had been in communication with the Attorney-General on the matter, and that that learned functionary was of opinion that the inquest had not been properly conducted, and that it was a proper case in which an application should be made to the Court of Queen's Bench to order a second inquest under a writ of *mehus inquisitum*. The magistrates concurred in the propriety of such a course being adopted, and affidavits will be immediately prepared in support of the application. The magistrates also wished it to be distinctly understood that they had taken no part in the investigation then being pursued by Mr. Saunders at Road.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN THE NORTH SEA.—Intelligence was received at Great Yarmouth, about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, of a fearful explosion on board the large paddle steamer Tonning, which formerly belonged to the Hull and Europe Steampacket Company, but which has latterly been trading between London and Tonning on private account. The Tonning left Tonning on Friday morning at an early hour, and was on Saturday about 50 miles east of Yarmouth, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in the midst of the fleet of fishing boats out on the herring voyage. While among the fleet the steamer hove to for the purpose of procuring a few fish for the crew. She had not been hove to above two or three minutes when a tremendous explosion of one or both her boilers took place, blowing up the decks, and part of her crew, and a great quantity of fire, smoke, and steam. The report was distinctly heard throughout the whole fleet of several hundred fishing vessels, and by most of them the explosion was seen, and is described as having been of a most painful and striking character. The frightful nature of the accident was not at first understood, but there being no doubt as to its effect, the fishing boats near the scene of the disaster at once put to sea to render any assistance in their power, and on reaching the steamer they found her to be very seriously damaged, and there were doubts for some little time as to whether she would not speedily go down. The fisherman boarded her, when they discovered a scene of the most distressing character. They saw, besides the havoc committed by the explosion upon the ship and among the cattle, the bodies of a number of men, some dead, and some in the state of great agony from scalds, burns, and contusions. The fishermen at once offered every assistance they could to the survivors. The crew of the steamer had consisted of 27 men and a boy; and it was ascertained from the captain (who had escaped injury), after examining the vessel, that several of the seamen were blown high into the air, and seven were found to be missing, and three, who died soon afterwards, were lying among the broken timbers and iron, in a dying state. Seven others were very severely injured, and are at the Yarmouth Hospital, whither they were taken on Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, having been brought to the beach by the fishing boats. The engineer, who lost a son in the explosion, was among those taken to the hospital, and the two men most severely injured are the chief mate and a Dutchman, who was proceeding to London with the cattle. The bodies of the three men, who died soon after, or who were dead when taken out of the ship, were conveyed to the workhouse at Yarmouth, where an inquest will be held upon them by Mr. C. H. Chamberlin, the coroner of the borough. The steamer was towed into Yarmouth Roads about 11 o'clock on Sunday, and has been taken on to Lowestoft. It appears, from what can be ascertained at present, that at the time of the explosion the boilers were only working at a pressure of 15lb. to the square inch; they worked with three valves, two showing a pressure of 12lb., and one 15lb., and they were all blowing free. The occurrence seems to have been purely accidental, and it is not expected that any fact to the contrary will be elicited at the inquest.

REMARKABLE ASSAULT BY A CONSTABLE.—A case which has occupied a great deal of attention at the Worship-street Police Court was completed on Monday, before Mr. Leigh. The charge was against Police-constable Lovett, 345 K, for having committed an aggravated assault on Charles Alderman, on the 8th of last month. The complainant said, on that evening he was returning home to Green-street, Bethnal-green, with his wife and child, and his brother with his wife and child. On reaching the Cambridge-heath-road two men came up, one of whom ran against my brother, which caused some words, and a small mob in consequence collected. There was no fighting whatever, but three policemen came up, one of whom was the defendant, and they commenced pushing us on towards the Cambridge-heath-gate, which was contrary to my way home. I complained of this, to which they replied that they would have no nuisance and nonsense there, and the defendant laid hold of me, while two other constables seized my brother. I demanded to know why I was taken into custody, and refused to go any further unless they told me. The defendant took out his rattle and sprung it, and while he was holding me by the collar with one hand and the rattle in the other, he suddenly struck me such a blow on the forehead with the rattle that my head was laid open, and the blood poured down over my face. The complainant was taken to the Arbour-square station-house, and charged with assaulting the police, but the charge was dismissed next morning. He had been a patient of the London Hospital from the Wednesday till the Monday, and could not go to his work till the following Saturday night. The complainant's brother and several bystanders corroborated his statement in all particulars. Mr. Young cross-examined all the witnesses, with a view to show that the defendant had been merely suppressing a disturbance in the ordinary discharge of his duty, but Mr. Leigh ordered the defendant for trial at the sessions, and consented, under the circumstances, to waive bail, and allow him to be at liberty upon his own recognisances.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH NOTTS.—Lord Stanhope, son of the Earl of Chesterfield, is the only candidate at present offering himself to fill up the vacancy for this division, caused by the elevation of Lord Newark to the Upper House. Lord Stanhope has issued the following address :—"A vacancy having occurred in the representation of your division, owing to the much-lamented death of the late Earl Manvers, I have received a requisition numerously and influentially signed, calling upon me to come forward in the room of Lord Newark; I have felt it my duty to comply, and, therefore, beg to offer myself as a candidate. I am strongly attached to Conservative principles, and desirous of seeing our constitution maintained in its integrity, but, at the same time, would give my support to such moderate and well-considered reforms as the progressive improvement of the people in wealth, intelligence, and education demands. I should deeply regret any rupture of that union between Church and State which has existed so long, and advantageously for both. I wish to see our naval and military establishments kept up in that degree of efficiency that will secure our commerce and protect our shores from foreign insults. I entirely agree in that principle of non-intervention which the Government of this country appear determined to adhere to. In conclusion, should you do me the honour to elect me, be assured that no efforts shall be wanting on my part to promote your interests and those of our country."

The Board of Trade intend to institute an inquiry into the explosion on board the steamer Tonning. Twelve lives were lost. The seven injured men at Yarmouth Hospital are doing well. The coroner's inquest is adjourned for a week.

Correspondence.

STATE OF THE DUBLIN POLICE COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your readers are aware that by a recent order in Council, made in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Parliament, the Dublin Police Courts were reduced to two, College-street Office being abolished, and the whole of the business of the south side of Dublin being thus thrown upon the Head Police office. At this moment the Government, with a prudent eye to economy, reduced the number of officials for this district, as if they seriously imagined these gentlemen had not enough to do. Now, sir, just allow me to state the result of my experience as a constant attendant at this court—an experience which can be fully corroborated by that of your own reporters. There is not a week of the year in which several hundred prisoners are not tried, and several hundred summonses disposed of. In the last week the number of police summonses against carmen alone amounted to 67. The number of summonses in ejectment cases, and for wages and recovery of small debts, independent of ordinary civil and criminal complaints, swell the list enormously. Cases of the highest importance, from murder downwards, are frequently investigated at this court, and an immense amount of informations taken. Complaints against publicans for various breaches of the spirit law form a distinct and a heavy item; and I need not say the police are very busy in the suppression of nuisances, arising from unmuzzled dogs, unswept footways, defective waterspouts, and such like. On an average, every case (independent of custody charges) brings in to the court at least one complaint, one defendant, one witness, and two or three friends who come to "see the fun," and who are pleasantly designated by the opposite side as "some of the Lection." Add to all this the fact that there are numberless forms of affidavit, declaration, certificate, &c., which the law says may be made "before a magistrate." These daily bring a large number of persons to the Police Courts, where they know a magistrate is always to be found; and on a moderate computation three thousand naval and military pensioners flock thither every quarter day to declare that they are themselves, and are still living.

The scene of constant confusion and bustle arising from this state of things may easily be imagined; and it is worth while inquiring what accommodation Government provides for these mighty masses of litigants. The Head Police office contains two courts, each about the size of a gentleman's drawing-room—a dirty waiting-room, and one dark and narrow lobby, in addition to the clerks' offices. To make confusion worse confounded, a considerable portion of the edifice is taken away from the criminal business altogether, and devoted to the offices of the accountant of the force, and the registrar of carriages. The practical result of all this is, to make the Police Court itself a greater nuisance than almost any which it undertakes to suppress. An eminent Queen's Counsel must run his chance of being jostled by the lowest and most disreputable character; and if a lady from Merrion-square wishes to make a deposition, she must force her way through a filthy, squalid, closely-packed mob, to the bench, and endure for some time a poisonous atmosphere, in addition to having her ears greeted with all the choice recriminations current in Town-send-street and the Coombe. As for the dock (reduced one number by two, under the late arrangements) it may easily be imagined amid what a scene of distracting uproar they have to conduct their multifarious duties, a slight mistake in which might subject them to serious consequences. No matter what they undertake they are sure to be interrupted every moment, frequently in the rudest and most insolent manner; and when they are expected to prepare returns of all official accounts as minutely and accurately as if they toiled in the most quiet routine establishment in the empire.

I sometimes, sir, see meetings of the Privy Council announced in the papers. Of course, I have no idea of what these eminent personages deliberate upon; but it would not be difficult to suggest a fitting theme for them. It strikes me as an extraordinary circumstance that, in such a city as ours, an institution like the Head Police-office should be suffered by the Executive to remain in its present state, devoted as it is to vast and ever-increasing duties. I have been assured by medical men that, if last summer had been as dry and as hot as its predecessor, the noxious effluvia generated by the masses constantly wedged together in this court would be sufficient to have caused a pestilence. Surely if "Circumlocution Office" will not arouse from its slumbers, it is high time that the public should put some pressure upon it. The important functionaries at the head of affairs in this country draw magnificent salaries from the public revenue for attending to the public business. If they choose to remain callous to the annoyances which a wretched economy entails upon the paid officials, the barristers and attorneys practising in the Head Office, let considerations of public health suffice to arouse them from their apathy. Let the citizens demand that extensive, lightsome, and well, ventilated premises be substituted for the present dark and miserable house; and let such accommodation be provided that ladies and gentlemen requiring a magistrial signature to some document may not find themselves forcibly brought into such unpleasantly close contact with the lowest and vilest characters in the metropolis.

Hoping that these remarks may prove of some service, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

CIVIS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 3rd Nov., 1860.

SIR,—In your issue of Friday last appeared a communication from Mr. Stokes, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, that Abbey-street Association will send a copy of the resolutions adopted by a like association in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland. Those resolutions appear to have been drawn up with the view of amalgamating the several local societies, having the same objects in view, under the guidance of one governing body, or in connection with a joint Metropolitan association, which shall hold joint periodical meetings, lectures, &c. This proposition one would pronounce to be a consummation devoutly to be wished. But, it appears, the Abbey-street institution is too conservative in its principles to admit of any modification of its eighth rule, so that they prefer their own programme of action rather than conform to what would tend to the good and unification of all our Christian associations. If Mr. Stokes had given a copy of this eighth rule when he wrote it would the better enable the young men and others who have not as yet become associates of any Christian association to judge whether it contains any averment contrary to Christian doctrine, or to which young men of the Established Church could not subscribe. Enough, however, may be gleaned from the correspondence to show that there is some element in it requiring modification, otherwise the Young Men's Church of England Association would not insist upon its reform. For the sake of Christian unity let there be shown an exemplification of Christian love, and let that which is considered a barrier and a stumbling-block to the "union and concord" be cast out of the way.—I am, sir, your obliged,

UNION.

STREET PAVEMENT—COLLEGE-STAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—From time to time various letters have appeared in the various Dublin journals, in reference to the dangerous character of the new slippery pavement, more especially at the end of Grafton-street, opposite the College railing. Now, my place is on the College-stand, and so have peculiarly good opportunities for observing the many accidents which occur, and indeed have taken the precaution of ensuring my own knees in one of the neighbouring offices. It appears to me, however, that these accidents may be easily obviated, and that many of them would never have occurred if the roadway had been rightly laid. In railways (I once dragged a truck), where a curve occurs, a rail under side is made higher than the inner—now, at Mr. Madden's corner there is both an incline and a curve, but the inner side is higher than the outer. Of course, when a cab is driven rapidly round the corner, the horse has what my driver terms "to purchase" or surplus "pull" to enable it to come.—Please to apply your own common sense to this matter, and save the knees of my fellow-creatures.

AN OLD HORSE.

RATHMINES POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have to complain of a grievance of rather long continuance, to the inhabitants of Upper Rathmines and its vicinity.

The receiver for letters at Leinster House is cleared only twice during the day—viz., at noon and at five p.m.; so that letters posted after five will remain there until near one o'clock next day, thereby losing the advantage of the early delivery, especially if for the country.

Persons who wish to gain that advantage must go down to the pillar box, which is most inconveniently situated at Richmond Hill.

An additional clearance—say at five or six a.m.—would entirely remove this inconvenience.

Hoping this will come under the favourable notice of the Post-office authorities—I am, sir, yours, truly,

UN GRANDEUR.

[We feel sure that the Post-office authorities will now that the matter has been brought to notice, remedy what, without doubt, is a very great grievance.]

Sporting Intelligence.

TRAMORE STEEPLE CHASES, NOV. 6.

Stewards—The Hon Captain Talbot, M.P.; Captain Esmonde, M.P.; P W Power, Esq; H W Briscoe, Esq; Captain Doyle, James Power, Esq; John A. O'Keeffe, Esq.
Judge—R J Hunter, Esq.
Clerk of the Course—Mr J Phelan.

FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs, 40 sovs added, 11st each. Winners of a race or steeplechase value £40, to carry 4lbs extra; of £60, 7lbs extra; of 100 sovs, 10lbs extra. Horses that never won a race or steeplechase value £20, allowed 7lbs; 3 sovs entrance; the winner to pay 5 sovs to the fund. One mile and a half heats.

Mr J Power's ch m Judy, 11st 11lb (Claney)	...	1	0 1
Mr J Heney's The Commissioner, 10st 4lb (J Meany)	...	4	1 2
Mr. Buckley's Sweepclean, 10st 4lb (Buckley)	...	2	0 dr
Mr M'Grath's Sweetheart (Foley)	...	3	2 dr
Mr Knox's Greyfoot (Hogan)	...	dist	

First heat won by 4 lengths; 2nd, by half a length; 3rd, by 3 lengths.

SECOND RACE.

Sweepstakes of 2 sovs, 25 sovs added, 10st 7lb each. Winners of a race or steeplechase value £20, 4lbs extra; of £40 7lbs extra. Horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. One mile and a half heats. Entrance, 2 sovs; the winner to pay 2 sovs to the fund.

Mr Cusack's ch m Canary, 10st 11lb (owner)	...	1 1
Mr Armstrong's Daisy Queen, 10st 11lb (Claney)	...	2 2
Mr Power's Little Dan, 10st 11lb (Hogan) ...	...	dist
Mr Mograth's The Knave of Hearts, 9st 8lb (Foley)		dist

First heat in a canter; second by a length. The winner the favourite.

The day was fine and the attendance good; the following noblemen and gentlemen were present, the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Tyrone, the Earl of Huntingdon, Captain Purvis, Captain Esmonde, M.P., Captain Johnson, H W Briscoe, P W Power, John A O'Keeffe, Esqrs.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICT MULLENS.—The convict Mullens was visited on Monday by his wife and son, in the condemned cell of Newgate, in the presence of the governor and other officials. They remained together for some time. Mullens seemed in good health, and conversed with them. He still entertains strong hopes that he will be respited by the Home Secretary; but at present no official communication has been received at the office of the governor of the prison. Yesterday morning Mr. Rowland, who was formerly the warrant solicitor to take steps for the prosecution of Stephenson for perjury. It will be remembered that this individual was examined at the trial of Mullens at the Central Criminal Court, and swore he saw Mr. Rowland come from the house of the deceased (Mrs. Emsley) on the morning of Tuesday, the 14th of August, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, with a quantity of paperhangings under his arm, and that Mr. Rowland seemed quite confused when spoken to. This statement has also been referred to by the convict Mullens in his memorial to the Home Secretary. It is stated that Mr. Rowland will be able to prove that he was not near the house of the deceased on the day in question.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION — THE INAUGURAL MEETING AT THE ROTUNDO.

The inaugural meeting of the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening, in the Round-room of the Rotundo, under the auspices of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. The spacious room was crowded to inconvenience by persons anxious to testify by their presence a warm interest in the success of an association which will confer such lasting benefits, in an educational, social, and religious point of view, upon the Protestant youth of the metropolis. His Grace the Archbishop, and clergymen from almost every church in Dublin, the patrons and devoted friends of the society were in attendance. The following were amongst those present :—

The Ven. the Dean of St Patrick's; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare, the Archdeacon of Dublin, the Archdeacon of Glendalough, A Lefroy, Q.C, M.P.; J E Walshe, Q.C, LL.D.; R R Warren, Esq, Q.C; R W Gamble, Barrister-at-law; Col Lake, Rev H R Poole, A.M, F.T.C.D; Rev A M Pollock, A.M; R G Cottle, Esq; Rev Mr Dalton; Rev Geo Wheeler, F.T.C.D; Rev C Mahony, Rev Chas S Stanford, D.D; Rev Hercules H Dickinson, A.M; Rev Thos Mills, A.M; Rev R J Green, A.M; Rev Mr. Warren, Rev Mr Cooke, Rev James Gregg, Rev Mr Jordan, Rev Mr White, Rev Mr Weiland, Rev John Lynch, Rev Mr Campbell, Rev Henry Lee, Rev Packenham Walsh, Rev R H Haslahan, Rev Mr Scott, Rev Professor Foley, Rev Maurice Day, Rev Dr Moran, Rev Wm Hobson, Rev Wm Fuzgerald, Rev Mervyn Archdall, Rev Dominick Brown, Rev Jeremiah Carroll, Rev B Gibson, Rev Mr Finlayson, Rev Charles Russell, Rev H F Macdonald, Rev E Whately, Rev H Hamilton, Rev L Dowdall, Rev Dr Marks, Rev P Mahaffy, Rev Mr Sir Burgh, Rev R Brooke, Rev Edward S Abbott, Rev B Gibson, Rev R Frizelle, Rev V White, Rev J C Coghlan, Rev C E Tisdall, Dr Butcher, Rev J Carson, Rev S Greer, Rev P Walsh, Archdeacon Strong, Rev Mr. Lefanu, Rev J Alcock, Rev T Tomlinson, Rev J Garrett, Rev George Bardin, Rev J Monahan, Rev F Wrigley, Rev Thomas Mills, Rev James Ross, Rev C Wolsley, Rev J Quinton, Rev Mr Fuller, Rev W G Carroll, Rev Alexander Cooper, Secretary Church Education Society; Rev J Burkett, Rev R Monk Mason, Dr H Lloyd, F.T.C.D, &c., &c.

At half-past seven o'clock the chair was taken, amidst loud cheering, by

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

The Rev. Dr. Stanford, and the Rev. Messrs. D Dickinson, Mills, and Greene, were honorary secretaries.

Rev. Hercules H. Dickinson, A.M., opened the proceedings by reading the sixth chapter of the Ephesians, beginning at the 10th verse, after which a hymn, taken from the 119th Psalm was chaunted.

His Grace said—It gives me great satisfaction to have an opportunity of bestowing what countenance I can on an institution such as we are now about to establish, because, according to the best judgment which I am able to form, I have reason to hope and trust, as well as wish and pray, that it will conduce to the benefit of all concerned, without doing injury to any one. I trust and hope it will conduce to the glory of God, and to peace on earth and good-will towards men. It was evidently the design of Providence that man should be a social being; besides, many acts could be accomplished much better by mutual assistance than in any other way. There is also a distinctive mark of union and co-operation amongst mankind, as there is amongst bees and other animals. It is possible this may be well or ill directed—it is possible to make it an instrument of evil as well as of good. I trust, in our case, this association will be an instrument of good, and of unmixed good, because I can perceive there is in this institution about being inaugurated no taint of party spirit or of hostility towards any class of our fellow-countrymen. I wish and hope that we may not, like those co-operators which may be compared to a nest of wasps, which sets forth to do mischief and commit ravages, but rather like a hive of bees which collect honey from sweet flowers without injuring them. The particular objects of this institution will be more fully explained by the speakers who are about to address you. (Cheers.)

The Rev H R Poole, A.M, F.T.C.D, came forward, amidst loud cheers, to propose the first resolution, which was as follows:—"Resolved—That this meeting, being impressed with the importance of the cultivation of Christian character in youth, and with the great advantages of mutual sympathy and co-operation as a means towards this end, are anxious to give every support to this association." He wished that the resolution had been placed in abler hands than his, but he supposed the reason why he had been selected to propose it was in consequence of his connection with an institution which had a great deal to say to the training of youth in Ireland, and which was also closely linked with the Protestant Church. (Cheers.) His grace and all present were aware that it was one of the marked features of the present age that they were desirous to correct those evils which existed in the kingdom, not by coercion—not by the severity of the laws—but by sound moral training. (Hear, hear.) There was no such thing as sound moral training without sound religious and sound Scriptural training. (Loud cheers.) There was only one means by which man, who was originally corrupt, could be restored, and that was by the Holy Spirit of God, which worked more immediately through the inspiration of that Holy Volume which had been handed down to them. There was no association of greater importance than that which they were inaugurating, for if there were any class of persons who were likely to occupy a prominent position in the country, it was the young men of the rising generation. They would not always continue as they were, but would hereafter become the heads of families, giving the example of a Christian character to those under them, and spreading the religion of Christ about them. (Hear, hear.) They should be missionaries for one or other of two things, for there was no such thing as remaining neutral. Those who were actuated by the Spirit of God would be anxious that that Spirit of light in a greater or less degree, but they might be assured that those who were not with Christ were against Him. (Hear, hear.) God would spew them out of His mouth, and reject all such heartless misbelievers. It had been well remarked, by a wise and venerated prelate, that one of the most important checks to the spread of sound religion was the difficulty with Christians in forming a bond of union, in ascertaining each other's characters, so as to be enabled to unite with those whose motives and views should be like their own. It was impossible, he feared, to realise that happy union, but they might, to a greater or less extent, endeavour to promote it. That was one of the most important objects the present institution contemplated. (Hear, hear.) The object of the institution was not so much the education of young men, that they might become distinguished in the sciences or in any particular arts, but for the purpose of enabling them in the most important respects—namely, to impress on them those principles of religion which would educate them for time and eternity. (Hear, hear.) After some further observations, which we regret pressure on our space precludes us from giving, Rev. Mr. Poole concluded by saying, that in the Bible they had, undoubtedly, the chart which was to map their course in life, and which would mark out the dangerous rock; and he believed none would split upon a light-house placed upon that rock. The proposed association was well calculated to promote the best objects, and he believed he might claim it to be an association based on a defence of the country as well as for any other object. It was a fact stated in the Holy Scriptures that righteousness exalted the nation, and that except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh, but in vain. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., seconded the resolution. He said—I have been requested to second the resolution just proposed, and I certainly do so with the greatest pleasure. At the same time I must say, I rise to second it under somewhat of a difficulty which I remember once hearing that a great logician had, when he was asked to speak in the affirmative on a proposition that two and two make four, he said, "I cannot speak on a proposition so obvious." Now, I am precisely in the same position, when I come forward to second this institution which has been spoken to. I think the fact that an institution such as we are met here to inaugurate, not yet to commemorate—that the utility of such an institution is so obvious, that I can scarcely imagine any rational person would have any doubt of the affirmative of the proposition which my learned friend has announced to you. It is not so long since, in this country and in England, that the public were congratulating themselves on the universal spread of schools. Now, schools are to an institution such as we are met here to inaugurate what childhood is to manhood. In schools people are brought to be taught by others. That is the infancy of progress in society. Institutions such as this which we are met here to establish are much better than that. The great element which they represent is that of self-reliance and self-education; and self-reliance and self-education are to that which is taught in a school as manhood is to childhood. It is, as it strikes me, the great and Christian element which marks the progress of the present age, that schools and all their coercive systems, which our ancestors delighted so much in, are superseded by voluntary associations, which have that great characteristic of self-reliance. Whether it begins at the humblest mechanics' institute, or goes on to the highest and most exalted religious or literary society, still the great element which promotes popularity in all is that one of self-reliance. Now, it is because that is the great and leading characteristic of the Young Men's Christian Association that I think it peculiarly and particularly deserves our support. (Hear, hear.) I was not a little struck by a paragraph which, I dare say, all of you read in the newspapers, within the last fortnight. It presents in a striking character, and in a way that no one can fail to appreciate, the difference between such institutions as this and institutions of a somewhat different character, which, I regret to say, found many supporters within the last half century. It is known to you that in many of the large manufacturing towns in England, the want of institutions in which young persons might meet together for mutual self-instruction induced many men of very mistaken views to come forward. This was the time within the last quarter of a century, I may say, when many institutions of this class were founded on what were called social, but, in other words, infidel principles. I saw and read with pleasure the paragraph I refer to, in which it was mentioned, with truth, that of the many infidel institutions which England had given rise to in Manchester and other manufacturing towns, not a single one survives to the present day. (Cheers.) That simple fact is but one testimony. History supplies hundreds such, showing how vain and futile are the efforts of the wisdom of man to substitute his own vain thoughts in trying to make man improve by that which will never improve—antagonism to religion. (Hear, hear.) [Some noise here occurred in consequence of the crowd assembled.] I am glad to see that the occasion of that interruption is the anxiety of so many friends to support us; it is an omen of future success. (Applause.) I was about to say, when that agreeable interruption took place, that it is another great indication of the wholesome progress which our brethren, particularly among the humbler classes, has made, that institutions previously based on infidelity have been superseded throughout the country by institutions such as we are about to establish. (Applause.) I do believe that of the large assembly I see around me the strong probability is, a very small proportion, indeed would, even if qualified by an institution of this kind, be inclined to practise any of the grosser vices. (Hear, hear.) It is not for the purpose of withdrawing young men who, in all probability, would have no impudency to such things, from absolute vice than institutions of this kind are most useful; but there is another temptation to which young men are permanently exposed, and which, if not absolute vice, is certainly one of those things which very frequently leads them into it. There is a maxim which we have all learned in our nurseries that is fraught with great wisdom, "Satan still finds work for idle hands to do;" and I believe the absolute want of occupation, the listlessness of having nothing to do, the want of some way to spend our idle hours, is one of the greatest temptations to which young men, especially in the humbler classes of society, are permanently exposed. Now, the great benefit afforded by an institution of this kind is, that it supplies them with the means of energetically, usefully, and entertainingly employing those hours which would otherwise be absolutely wasted. (Hear, hear.) I do not know how many of my friends around me have read the rules upon which it is proposed to establish this society, but I will call your attention to one which has a practical bearing on the subject to which I have been referring. The means, says this rule, which are to be employed by this institution are a central library and reading rooms for the members, with a public library, occasional sermons, Scripture classes, conversation meetings, and other like things. You will, therefore, perceive that the young men who are invited to join this society, are asked to do nothing ascetic or revolting—the work laid before them is as agreeable as it is useful—as likely to tempt them from the paths of vice, as it is certain to lead them on in the paths of virtue. (Applause.) There is another great characteristic, as it strikes me, of this society. While it holds forth to young men the inducements I have mentioned, the sole qualification which there is any difficulty in acquiring is, that those who seek its advantages to subscribe towards its funds the small sum of 5s a year—a sum which scarcely any person who wishes for improvement has not in his power to command. (Hear, hear.) You will see, then, that the society holds forth advantages which the richest might covet, and offers those advantages on terms which the poorest may comply with. Before I conclude, I cannot avoid referring for a moment to another matter which appears in the printed prospectus. It would be difficult, perhaps, to give a more useful and striking summary of the spirit which influenced the band of Christian men who started this institution. There are many kindred institutions through the city, but it is a rule with some of them (of which I do not approve) to require from the persons who are candidates for admission a sort of religious pledge. There is no doubt but that this rule had its origin in the most virtuous and amiable intentions, but I think you could not have a better index of the spirit which suggested the institution which is now started, and of the spirit which, I have no doubt, will influence its future proceedings. The rule to which I refer is in the following terms :—"Without expressing any judgment upon those who adopted and acted on this rule" (referring to the rule respecting a religious pledge), "we simply are of opinion that its terms a basis too exclusive for their purposes." They feel that a Christian and Christianising association ought to be as comprehensive as it is possible to make it. They did not wish to apply such a rigid test at the threshold as might deter many young men from seeking admission, and perhaps throw them back into the companionship and influence from which it is the object of this association to withdraw them. (Applause.) I think the short sentence I have read gives a fair notion of the philanthropic, comprehensive, and truly Christian spirit which has instituted the

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The French Emperor has not waited for the official intimation of the Dowager Czarina's death, but has at once put the Court in mourning, and countermanded some projected festivities at Compiegne. *Le Nord* takes note of this Imperial courtesy, which, as the lady was a Prussian, may have been as much a compliment to Berlin as to St. Petersburg. This Belgian mouthpiece of Russia affects to be highly scandalised by the bold declaration of Lord John Russell, which it is pointed out bears date just on the day after Warsaw had broken up its conference and in time for the British Foreign Secretary to have got by telegraph the upshot or the flash in the pan of that gathering. The *Le Nord* says that the Russell dispatch flings down the gauntlet to Europe—(*Europe* being represented at Warsaw just as England is by three tailors in Tooley-street); but it is pretty evident that Russia has been patronising Italy in a small way with a view to securing an ally in the Mediterranean, and is deucedly annoyed at England outbidding her and stealing a march on all her timid and hesitating proceedings. The Paris papers are inclined to view the dispatch in the same light, and are able to quote at this moment a very damaging expression of some White statesman, viz., that Italy was not worth a drop of British blood or the expenditure of a shilling, a sentiment which, however, is manifestly at variance with the fact that British auxiliaries are most efficient in the Italian ranks, and British funds have been an important element in the peninsula as well as insular deliverance.

A letter from Hersfeld in Electoral Hesse informs the Leipsic journal that a pamphlet has been seized, and all the copies carefully sought out for destruction, the title of this incendiary publication being "Free Venice a Preliminary to a Free Germany," by Herr Wallousy. If there existed no more connection between the two contingencies than was supposed to be between Tenterden steeple and the Goodwin Sands, there would be no such nervous anxiety shown in suppressing such a suggestive speculation; but the plain truth is that the Venetian question is the main obstacle to German attention being directed to internal enfranchisement, just as much as the settlement of the Emancipation struggle in Ireland was the principal impediment in the way of the subsequently carried Reform Bill for the United Kingdom.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* protests against the notion that Garibaldi is an original genius, the whole scheme of his Sicilian expedition being only a servile copy of what took place in 1717. The Garibaldi of that period being a cardinal, the famous Alberoni, son of a market gardener at Piaisance, who intrigued his way to be Prime Minister of Spain. His eminence got ready a filibustering force at Barcelona, and started it for Palermo, which it surprised, and got a footing in the island, sweeping all before it save the citadel of Messina, just as occurred since last May; the singularity of the business being that Sicily belonged at that time to Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy, and king of that island, royalty being inaugurated in the family for the first time in his person. Piedmontese troops held Messina and, subsequently in 1718, the island of Sardinia was exchanged for Sicily, which lapsed into that Spanish branch of Bourbons which Garibaldi has now to contend with our day, just as Cardinal Alberoni acted towards Amadeus of Savoy, without any previous declaration of war.

Domestic news in France there is none. The details of the new tariff occupy a variety of interested classes. A requisition is going on between some rival inventors about a new description of paper made out of tobacco leaves. Of course this texture is too costly for printing, but is admirably adapted for making paper cigarettes, the envelope being of the same substance as the enclosed combustible, somewhat on the plan laid down at a pic-nic in Virgil's "Æneid," when the platters were bread-cakes :—

"Heu etiam mensas consummus, inquit Iulus."

A correspondent, writing from Paris on Monday evening, says :—

The Government have received some details of the last Neapolitan victory, which the *Patrie* retails in its "*dernieres nouvelles*." It states that whilst Victor Emmanuel was taking the bulk of his army across the Garigliano, and was advancing towards the centre of the enemy's positions, General Sonnay, who on the previous day had crossed the river near its mouth, under the protection of the guns of the Sardinian squadron, marched along the sea-line, and took possession of the little town of Mola di Gaeta, which was evacuated by its garrison, who fled to Gaeta without attempting to try conclusions with the superior force opposed to them. At the same time the bulk of the army under Victor Emmanuel succeeded in breaking the Neapolitan line, and the Neapolitans commenced a orderly retreat to Fraetto. It was supposed that they would not defend that town, and await the onset of the Piedmontese at the defiles of Petrella, but the capture of Mola di Gaeta compelled them to retire. Petrella, as it commands the road and cuts off the communications between that position and Gaeta. So far the *Patrie*, whose attempt at strategic description, it must be confessed, is far from lucid. It adds :—

"As for the combined Piemonte-Neapolitan squadron, it was, at the latest dates, moored off one mile from Gaeta harbour, which it watched but was not permitted to enter."

The *Independance*, a paper whose information in naval and military matters is generally reliable, gives some further information with reference to the late insolent interference of Admiral le Barbier de Tinan with the Piedmontese squadron. It says:—

"The Descartes arrived here yesterday (the 2nd) at five p.m. with very important dispatches from Gaeta. On the 27th ult. a small Piedmontese squadron, consisting of six sail, arrived off the mouths of the Garigliano to attempt a landing, and was compelled to sheer off by the energetic demonstration of Admiral de Tinan. On the 30th Admiral Persano arrived off the same spot with ten men-of-war, and refused to sheer off, although a French squadron was sent to order him away. The Sardinian admiral informed M. de Tinan that he was ordered to land troops at the mouth of the Garigliano, and that he would carry out his orders at any cost. If the French ships attacked him he would not return their fire, but he would hold them responsible for the consequences of such a formal intervention, which he considered illegal, as he was not in Gaeta waters, and without the line of blockade of the fortress. Upon this, Admiral le Barbier de Tinan, apprehending that he might have gone beyond his instructions, sent home the Descartes for further orders. Meanwhile, the two squadrons continued to watch each other."

There is no doubt this is a correct account of what took place, and one can easily comprehend how utterly puzzled the French admiral must have been at the bold and manly way in which Admiral Persano reduced him to inaction. A double-faced policy has its drawbacks, and it is not a slight one to place a vice-admiral in command of a squadron in the ridiculous position M. le Barbier de Tinan must hold in the eyes of his own officers and crews.

The dispatch of Lord John Russell has created an immense sensation here, and the small fry of officials are howling like wolves in a wilderness at the bold and outspoken manner in which the British Foreign Secretary demolishes the sophisms of diplomacy and official journalism. At the Bourse it has produced a favourable impression, as it is construed into an intimation that England will not permit foreign intervention in Italy. How far this dispatch can be reconciled with that published about three weeks since, condemning the policy of Piedmont, concerns her Majesty's Ministers. People, however, have long ceased to expect anything like consistency at the hands of the noble Foreign Secretary, and it is impossible to withhold a mournful assent from the angry warning of the *Nord* to the Italians, not to place too much faith in a policy which goes on boxing the compass within the space of a few weeks.

The Turin correspondent of the *Presse*, writing on the 3rd, shows a great deal of strategetic *coup d'œil* in the prophetic speculations he puts forth with regard to the battle on the Garigliano, which was fought whilst the writer at Turin was describing its locality. He says:—

"Gaeta is surrounded by a small semicircle formed by three places—Mola di Gaeta (Formiæ of the ancients), Itri (the old Mamurra), and Speionga. The capture of Mola, and especially of Itri, offers some difficulty, as they form, beyond the Garigliano, something like a second line of defence. Those difficulties surmounted, Gaeta has to be tackled with. That town has been captured and recaptured no less than ten times within the last 158 years—by the Austrians, in 1702; by the Sardinians and Spaniards combined, 1734; in 1799 and in 1806 by the French; in 1815 and 1821 by the Austrians. But in all the previous sieges the attack by sea was the principal one."

These details show the importance of the late victory, as we know the Mola di Gaeta has fallen into the hands of the Piedmontese.

The *Constitutionnel* gives great prominence to the alleged visit of Volunteers to Paris. I have been asked if the getters-up of this singular exhibition (for here it is looked upon in no other light), are not the four Liverpool merchants who made themselves so remarkable at the commencement of the year.

The *Pays* and *Gazette de France* announces that General Bosco, who, when taken by Garibaldi, had given his parole not to fight for two months, is about to start for Gaeta. His parole expires on the 13th.

The review of the 2nd division of the army of Paris, which took place yesterday at Vincennes, was very splendid. The newly-formed 103rd Regiment, consisting entirely of the pick of the late "Brigade de Savoie," was inspected for the first time, and the tall stature and martial appearance of the men was the more striking from the contrast it presented with the other regiments reviewed. Marshal Magnan delivered their colours to the 103rd, and made a highly coloured and somewhat theatrical speech. I subjoin it:—

"Soldiers,—The Emperor has selected me to present you with your eagle. It is an honour of which I feel equally proud and happy. You are about to continue the traditions of a regiment celebrated amongst all others under the First Empire. The 103rd of the Line distinguished itself during our great wars. It brought itself into notice at Jena, Wagram, Saragossa, Luzzen, and Toulouse. These names are inscribed upon their colours; they make it a duty for you to swell the list if an opportunity should offer. Soldiers! Your fathers for a long time shared our labours and our triumphs. Then, in the hour of disaster they were separated from us—you, their children, are restored to France in the happy and prosperous days of Napoleon III. Be valorous! Ye are but brothers meeting brothers after a long absence. You bring with you, soldiers of the Savoy Brigade, the brilliant reputation you have won for yourselves in the ranks of the gallant Piedmontese army. That reputation you will support by your devotedness to the Emperor in time of peace, and by your discipline—in war by your courage. Soldiers! you swear always to bear your colours aloft and with a firm hand in the path of honour and glory. You swear never to forsake them, and to lay down your lives rather than surrender them. You will swear it to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur.'"

The troops shouted, and then filed off. Double rations of wine were served out, and the gallant fellows made themselves comfortable in barracks.

General de Montauban has been made a senator as a reward for his victory at the Peiho.

NAPLES.

By correspondence, dated Naples, October 29, we learn :—

The vote of the people has given the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to Victor Emmanuel. We have a sufficient force of Piedmontese to ensure a victory over the Gaeta King's forces, and hope the great Powers of Europe will accept the wish of the people for annexation and the result of the triumphs of the sword. This is the bright side of the picture. On the other hand there is much to deplore in the Neapolitan character. There still reigns throughout the kingdom a fear about the possibility of the Bourbons returning, which prevents many from coming forward and boldly aiding to consolidate the new order of things. Not as in Central Italy, the people—the higher classes—do not here rally round King Victor Emmanuel; that is to say, the majority hang back. They go out of the country, or retire to the provinces; not out of love for the Bourbons, but fearing the possibility of their return by the aid of Austria. We hear of 200,000 men being in Venetia already to invade Piedmont; we know Francis II. receives men and money from Rome, Trieste, and elsewhere. The reactionists of this kingdom speak with confidence, and the Liberals confess Austria could, if France permitted, restore the old order of things. All these reflections create fear in the Neapolitan mind instead of exciting to union and action. I think they are quite groundless, but I record them.

The news from the seat of war is that Victor Emmanuel has passed the Volturno, near Formicolo. Garibaldi's forces are under orders for a forward movement—all centring round Gaeta. Ferdinand II. fortified that place on the land side pretty strongly. It was intended as a place of retreat for the royal family in case of troublesome times, and considered well adapted to receive foreign aid. The events of 1848 induced the father of Francis to make Gaeta a strong place of arms. The royal army, it is generally believed, can resist for some days, and will do so unless all hope of foreign aid is over. That is the question.

On the 27th the King of Italy passed the whole of the day at the outposts of the army between Sant Angelo and Santa Maria. The English Legion holds an important post, and will play a conspicuous part when Gaeta is attacked. Garibaldi and the King have completed their plans; and although the Piedmontese are not allowed to employ their fleet on account of orders given to the English and French admirals, Gaeta must fall within a certain period. The place will be worth taking. It is full of stores, arms, and money sent by the Pope, the exiled Italian princes, and the Legitimists of France and Spain. Francis has found more friends in Europe than he expected; even the Emperor of the French is said to have some sympathy for the King, who, after imprisoning so many, is at last shut up himself, though not without the means of escape.

I am sorry to say the old and universal weakness of Italians to get Governments *apropos* is placing in Naples. These Neapolitans fight hard for places—not for freedom. I might fill a column with quarrels for offices, and deputations calling on the Marquis Villamarina, the Piedmontese Minister. But, as I informed you in a previous letter, we look upon all that now occurs as scarcely worth recording, because meaning nothing with Victor Emmanuel and a Piedmontese constitutional and national Government so near at hand. All honest men sigh for a strong Government; the present Ministry are good for nothing but filling the official journal with decrees, and then forgetting their execution. Garibaldi has ceased to think about civil administration; he is now in his true element—in the saddle and fighting despotism.

The programme for the King of Italy's entrance to Naples is printed, but no one can say when his majesty will be amongst us; probably not until Francis has left Gaeta.

By the way, I should not have passed over one decree in the official journal. Six millions of ducati in the public funds, and in the name of the King, are to be distributed amongst the political victims of 1848. What a decree for the ghost of Ferdinand to read!

The port of Naples is animated; steamers, transports, vessels of war, English and French, may be seen coming and going. We have a pretty good number of travellers, and expect a gay winter.

NOTE OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

The following is the text of the note of the Government of King Francis II., published in the *Official Gazette* of Gaeta, of which mention has been made by telegram :—

"King Francis II. had no sooner ascended the throne than the revolution began to conspire and to labour openly against his rights. The peace of Villafranca left unoccupied all the men of enterprise and of ardent minds in Italy; and the adventurers of all nations who had endeavoured to employ their energies in the war in that country joined them, and they selected the kingdom of the Two Sicilies for their future invasion.

"The King, our master, never disguised from himself the gravity of the events which have taken place in Sicily. His Majesty knew that the disembarkation of Garibaldi's little band was only the precursor of a more formidable invasion.

"Seeing how menacing the situation was, the King hastened to provide for the danger—militarily, by concentrating in Sicily an army of 30,000 men; politically, by preparing the way for liberal institutions by administrative reforms, and by the re-establishment of the constitution of of 1848; diplomatically, by denouncing to all the Powers of Europe the imminence of danger to them, by proving to them that the cause of the King was common to all monarchies and all Governments, and by proposing to Piedmont, instead of her alliance with the revolution, an intimate one with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and which, being founded on the resemblance of institutions, might have secured the peace and the future prosperity of Italy. Europe knows how the prudent measures of the King were received. His army in Sicily, after numerous combats, was recalled, in order to save Palermo from ruin.

"The gates of the Continent were opened to the bands of Garibaldi. Political liberty, which there was not time fully to establish, only served as a shield and guarantee to all the conspirators, and scandalised Europe saw a minister of his Majesty boast of having, during his ministry, organised the revolution which was to take from the King his crown. Cabinets of the first order, in reply to the diplomatic communications of the King's Government, stated that his Majesty ought to combat the revolution with his own forces, and they held out to him the hope that military advantages obtained by his troops might perhaps offer a ground for the assistance and sympathies of Europe.

"That is what the King did from the moment at which he quitted Naples, in order to spare that capital the horrors of war; and in leaving it he voluntarily renounced the advantages and resources of all kinds which it offered. The rich and populous city can furnish to the man who possesses it. But the world has seen, during the last six weeks, that the brave troops which treason left to their legitimate Sovereign were able, in spite of the most unfavourable circumstances, to defend the town of Capua and the line of the Volturno, to take the offensive with success, and to baffle the combined efforts of the revolution and of Garibaldi. Europe has seen by the bulletins which the generals of that condottiere have published, that there are in the service of the revolution a Hungarian legion, and troops of different nations, as for example, the English legion which disembarked at Naples last week. She has seen, too, that battalions of Piedmontese bersaglieri hastened to the assistance of Garibaldi in the combat of October 1.

"Notwithstanding all this, the King was prepared to combat the troops of the revolution and of Garibaldi, and he had every confidence in success. But an imposing reserve which had not been calculated upon has arrived to take part in events; the King of Sardinia has crossed the Neapolitan frontier at the head of his army, and he is now traversing and subjecting by force the faithful provinces of the kingdom, after having sent infantry and artillery to Naples by sea. Notwithstanding so many treasons and so many misfortunes, the King, we repeat, was ready to combat internal revolution and Mazzinianism, the Italian bands of Garibaldi, and the adventurers of all nations assembled around the flag; but he was not, and could not be prepared, in addition to his enemies, to combat the regular army of Piedmont also. His Majesty could not be prepared for that eventuality, not only on account of the insufficiency of his material forces against so many adversaries, but also—and that was his principal reason—because his Majesty believed himself, like all other Sovereigns, under the protection of international law. Full of confidence in the promises of the King of Sardinia, he could not expect that this monarch would, at the head of his army, invade the Neapolitan territory, and possess himself of it without any pretext, before any declaration of war, and whilst the respective Ministers were still accredited to the two Courts.

"The King's troops will be perhaps crushed by this unjust aggression; the independence and sovereignty of this country, and its ancient and recognised monarchy will perhaps succumb; but at the same time will fall all the rights, all the laws, and all the principles on which the independence and security of nations repose. The example of the Two Sicilies will teach the world that it is permitted to trample under foot all sentiments of justice and loyalty, to carry revolution into the territory of a friendly sovereign, and to seize in the midst of profound peace his states, in violation of right and of treaties, in contempt of the most legitimate interests, and in defiance of the public opinion of Europe.

(Signed) "CASELLA."

THE ACTION AT ISESSA.

A letter in the *Debats* contains the following :—

"As soon as Cialdini reached Speranzano, a flag of truce came to request an interview for the Marshal of the King of Naples, Salzano, who commands at Capua. Cialdini granted the request, and Salzano came to headquarters to protest. He said that the conduct of the King of Piedmont was altogether unexampled in history; that there was no instance of a king invading the states of another prince, who was his relative, and had always been on friendly terms, without even a declaration of war. He added, that the army of King Francis II. was indignant at this fact, and was determined to die in defence of its master. Cialdini listened without interrupting him, or betraying the least emotion, and even endeavouring to banish from his countenance the ironical smile habitual to him. When Salzano had concluded his speech he replied, 'Very good; I see that we shall not come to an understanding to-day; come again tomorrow, you will, perhaps, then be more composed to speak to the King.' And Salzano was dismissed. Cialdini had intended to take the mountain route by Rocca, Mirfina, and fall upon the enemy's rear between the Garigliano and Sessa, but the roads being found altogether impassable for artillery he was obliged to change his plans. This bold stroke would, perhaps, have decided the war, by cutting off the retreat of the Royalists on Gaeta, or driving them pell-mell into the Garigliano. It was, however, found impracticable, to the King's great regret, as he intended to have been present in person. After halting an hour at Teano, Victor Emmanuel pushed on towards the left of the Garigliano, having with him two regiments and half a battery. At the foot of the mountain of San Giuliano, near a hamlet called Sessa, sixteen battalions of Neapolitan Chasseurs, drawn up in order of battle on the slope of the mountain, were waiting for them, behind trees and walls. The Piedmontese line also formed in platoons and the firing began. The Neapolitan rifles being better than those of the Piedmontese and carrying further, the Sardinian soldiers began to suffer considerably, and had a good many wounded. Victor Emmanuel then ordered to charge with the bayonet. The order was at once executed, and a few volleys of grape finished the struggle. The Royalists retired in disorder, leaving a good number of prisoners and some dead, but not so many of the latter as the Piedmontese had lost."

THE ROMAN STATES.

The following is a communication, dated Rome, October 30 :—

General de Lamoriciere's protest against what he evidently considers to have been a piece of double-dealing, either on the part of the French Emperor or on that of the French Ambassador here, of which I sent you a translation in my last letter, has not remained without an answer from the Duke de Gramont; but the justification of the ambassador has not made its appearance, as the accusation of the general did, in the official journal.

Lamoriciere complains, as you may recollect, of having been led to expect an armed opposition on the part of France to the entry of Piedmontese troops into the Papal States, from a telegraphic dispatch to that effect sent by the Duc de Gramont to the French Consul at Ancona; but the ambassador now replies by a counter-charge against the general, for venturing to take cognisance of and render public dispatches only intended as confidential communications between the French Government and its representatives, and in no way officially communicated to the Government of his Holiness.

General de Lamoriciere is still in Rome, and will continue to adorn the Eternal City, at any rate in marble effigy, even long after his bodily departure—for the heroes of Castelfidardo are to be transmitted to posterity through the medium of Tenerani's graceful chisel; and the venerable Basilica of San Giovanni has been selected as a fitting locality for the commemorative monument, the erection of which has just been unanimously voted—or rather acclaimed, for voting was not resorted to—by the municipality of Rome, at the instance of the Senator and a few influential nobles, in proof of their inviolable attachment to the Holy See, and their admiration of its courageous defenders.

It is hardly known what course the Government intends to pursue with regard to the reorganisation of the Pontifical army, as Cardinal Antonelli and M. de Merode are by no means *d'accord* on this point, but it appears decided to place a considerable number of the officers congregated around the Pontifical throne into a temporary retirement, granting them two or three months' pay, on condition of being ready to resume their duties when summoned by the Government. The military duties of the city are now entirely performed by the French, and one sees no Papalini under arms, although many of various garb and tongue are to be seen lounging about in inglorious ease. The Pope may, indeed, rejoice in beholding recruits flock to his standard from all quarters of the world; for the swarthy sons of Africa have contributed their contingent to his corps of Zouaves, in whose appropriate costume I saw a fine young negro this morning, evidently a fresh arrival, in fluent conversation with his Franco-Belgian brethren.

The letter brought from the Emperor Napoleon to the Pope by Monsignor Sacconi is stated to be conceived in terms by no means satisfactory to his Holiness, although his Imperial Majesty professes to disapprove entirely of the recent course of events in Italy, and the audacious policy of Victor Emmanuel. His Majesty, however, whilst deploring these events, professes his inability to oppose conscientiously so overwhelming a display of national will, at the same time that he renews his assurances of personal devotion to the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, whose individual safety and independence will ever form the objects of his most earnest solicitude, and will be guaranteed by his arms as well at Rome as wherever else his Holiness might think proper to transfer himself. Such, I have been assured, is the tenor of the Emperor's letter, the ambiguity of which has thrown dismay into the Papal councils, especially the latter phrase, which appears to contemplate as a not unlikely contingency the withdrawal of his Holiness from the Eternal City.

The German soldiers in the Pope's service are just now in bad repute, on account of some robberies in which they and their officers were the principal actors. The unfortunate landlord of the half-way tavern between Rome and Tivoli invokes vengeance upon their Teutonic appetites, and the unscrupulous manner in which they appropriated the whole victualling stock, solid and fluid, of his establishment, without proffering a bajocco in payment. It would be well if depredations on the property of others were only committed by these warriors whilst on the march; but such instances occasionally occur even in Rome. The other evening two Neapolitan gentlemen, friends of mine, were the nephew of the Marchese Del Vasto, were robbed in the Corso by an individual who, being pursued, bastinadoed, and finally captured by the French gendarmes, turned out to be a German recruit, who coolly requested to be conducted home to his barracks.

The Minister of Justice of the Pontifical Government has published the following order of the day relative to the Irish Brigade :—

"At the moment when, in consequence of the sad state of affairs, the brave soldiers of the Saint Patrick's battalion, who hastened to the defence of the States of the Holy Church, are on the point of quitting the Pontifical army, the undersigned Minister is happy to express to them all his satisfaction, and the highest praise for their conduct. Nothing else could have been expected from them. St. Patrick's battalion showed at Spoleto, at Perugia, at Castelfidardo, and at Ancona, what faith, united to a sentiment of honour, could do in the unequal and perfidious struggle in which a small number of brave men resisted a whole army of sacrilegious invaders. Let that remembrance live for ever in their hearts. "XAVIER DE MERODE."

SICILY.

The following is related in a letter from Sicily as a proof of the popular approval of annexation :—

"At Castrogiovanni the lists of electors were closed, and only about 1,000 persons were inscribed. All at once the news arrived that, instead of electing an assembly as at first proposed, universal suffrage on the question of annexation would, as at Naples, be appealed to in virtue of a decree of the pro-Dictator, Pallavicini. Immediately the peasants of the environs, anxious to vote for annexation, hurried in crowds to the town-hall to get themselves inscribed; they were told that the lists had been closed their names could not be entered. But they energetically represented that, though they had not cared to vote for an assembly, and had consequently not got themselves inscribed, they were determined, now that universal suffrage was resolved on, to exercise their rights by voting 'sì.' Accordingly a second list, containing more than 2,000 persons, was drawn up, and they unanimously voted in favour of annexation. The women, on their part, not being allowed to vote, drew up an address of adhesion to the King, and it obtained more than a thousand signatures."

AN AMERICAN OPINION ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The *New York Evening Post* thus gives the verdict of the United States on the personal bearing of the Prince of Wales :—

The triumphant manner in which young Albert Edward has passed this ordeal has demonstrated not only that his natural qualities are excellent, but that he has been subjected to a most excellent system of training. Education, in its most enlarged sense, is a result. We do not look for its illustration in detail, any more than we expect that a man's physical vigour shall be estimated by the viands and other articles of diet on which he has been reared. The intellectual regimen should be apparent in the masculine, yet polished, bearing of his subject. In this sense, we repeat, the young Prince who has just left our shores carries with him indubitable evidence of a rare and judicious cultivation. It is infinitely to his honour, and to the credit of those who have moulded him, that not one single instance has been recorded of a breach on his part of the courtesies of life, or of the slightest display of unbecoming temper to any one. His demeanour throughout has completely realised the fair flower of the State. Cheerful, affable, modest, and quiet, he has, nevertheless, exhibited all the manly qualities of a cavalier. A superb horseman, he outstripped his companions in his Canadian gallops; a good shot, he bagged more prairie chickens than the "messieurs" of his suite; enthusiastic in the ball-room, he was the admiration of all the votaries of Terpsichore who were witnessed of his boyish but well-regulated delight; princely in his liberality, he always did the right thing at the proper time, and left everywhere, where humble service was required, striking proofs of a thoughtful munificence.

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EXPLOSION AT OXFORD.—At about midday on Saturday the passengers in the High-street, Oxford, were alarmed by the sound of a serious explosion in St. Mary's Church. It appears that the pipes conveying the hot air to heat the church pass under the Vice-Chancellor's and Proctors' seats, and close to those of the Heads of Houses, Doctors, &c., the seats for their ladies and families being sust behind, but all raised above the floor of the church. This was the immediate spot where the explosion took place, and sad havock was made in the cushions requiring to banish from his countenance the ironical smile habitual to him. When Salzano had concluded his speech he replied, 'Very good; I see that we shall not come to an understanding to-day; come again tomorrow, you will, perhaps, then be more composed to speak to the King.' And Salzano was dismissed. Cialdini had intended to take the mountain route by Rocca, Mirfina, and fall upon the enemy's rear between the Garigliano and Sessa, but the roads being found altogether impassable for artillery he was obliged to change his plans. This bold stroke would, perhaps, have decided the war, by cutting off the retreat of the Royalists on Gaeta, or driving them pell-mell into the Garigliano. It was, however, found impracticable, to the King's great regret, as he intended to have been present in person. After halting an hour at Teano, Victor Emmanuel pushed on towards the left of the Garigliano, having with him two regiments and half a battery. At the foot of the mountain of San Giuliano, near a hamlet called Sessa, sixteen battalions of Neapolitan Chasseurs, drawn up in order of battle on the slope of the mountain, were waiting for them, behind trees and walls. The Piedmontese line also formed in platoons and the firing began. The Neapolitan rifles being better than those of the Piedmontese and carrying further, the Sardinian soldiers began to suffer considerably, and had a good many wounded. Victor Emmanuel then ordered to charge with the bayonet. The order was at once executed, and a few volleys of grape finished the struggle. The Royalists retired in disorder, leaving a good number of prisoners and some dead, but not so many of the latter as the Piedmontese had lost."

THE ROMAN STATES.

The following is a communication, dated Rome, October 30 :—

General de Lamoriciere's protest against what he evidently considers to have been a piece of double-dealing, either on the part of the French Emperor or on that of the French Ambassador here, of which I sent you a translation in my last letter, has not remained without an answer from the Duke de Gramont; but the justification of the ambassador has not made its appearance, as the accusation of the general did, in the official journal.

Lamoriciere complains, as you may recollect, of having been led to expect an armed opposition on the part of France to the entry of Piedmontese troops into the Papal States, from a telegraphic dispatch to that effect sent by the Duc de Gramont to the French Consul at Ancona; but the ambassador now replies by a counter-charge against the general, for venturing to take cognisance of and render public dispatches only intended as confidential communications between the French Government and its representatives, and in no way officially communicated to the Government of his Holiness.

General de Lamoriciere is still in Rome, and will continue to adorn the Eternal City, at any rate in marble effigy, even long after his bodily departure—for the heroes of Castelfidardo are to be transmitted to posterity through the medium of Tenerani's graceful chisel; and the venerable Basilica of San Giovanni has been selected as a fitting locality for the commemorative monument, the erection of which has just been unanimously voted—or rather acclaimed, for voting was not resorted to—by the municipality of Rome, at the instance of the Senator and a few influential nobles, in proof of their inviolable attachment to the Holy See, and their admiration of its courageous defenders.

It is hardly known what course the Government intends to pursue with regard to the reorganisation of the Pontifical army, as Cardinal Antonelli and M. de Merode are by no means *d'accord* on this point, but it appears decided to place a considerable number of the officers congregated around the Pontifical throne into a temporary retirement, granting them two or three months' pay, on condition of being ready to resume their duties when summoned by the Government. The military duties of the city are now entirely performed by the French, and one sees no Papalini under arms, although many of various garb and tongue are to be seen lounging about in inglorious ease. The Pope may, indeed, rejoice in beholding recruits flock to his standard from all quarters of the world; for the swarthy sons of Africa have contributed their contingent to his corps of Zouaves, in whose appropriate costume I saw a fine young negro this morning, evidently a fresh arrival, in fluent conversation with his Franco-Belgian brethren.

The letter brought from the Emperor Napoleon to the Pope by Monsignor Sacconi is stated to be conceived in terms by no means satisfactory to his Holiness, although his Imperial Majesty professes to disapprove entirely of the recent course of events in Italy, and the audacious policy of Victor Emmanuel. His Majesty, however, whilst deploring these events, professes his inability to oppose conscientiously so overwhelming a display of national will, at the same time that he renews his assurances of personal devotion to the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, whose individual safety and independence will ever form the objects of his most earnest solicitude, and will be guaranteed by his arms as well at Rome as wherever else his Holiness might think proper to transfer himself. Such, I have been assured, is the tenor of the Emperor's letter, the ambiguity of which has thrown dismay into the Papal councils, especially the latter phrase, which appears to contemplate as a not unlikely contingency the withdrawal of his Holiness from the Eternal City.

The German soldiers in the Pope's service are just now in bad repute, on account of some robberies in which they and their officers were the principal actors. The unfortunate landlord of the half-way tavern between Rome and Tivoli invokes vengeance upon their Teutonic appetites, and the unscrupulous manner in which they appropriated the whole victualling stock, solid and fluid, of his establishment, without proffering a bajocco in payment. It would be well if depredations on the property of others were only committed by these warriors whilst on the march; but such instances occasionally occur even in Rome. The other evening two Neapolitan gentlemen, friends of mine, were the nephew of the Marchese Del Vasto, were robbed in the Corso by an individual who, being pursued, bastinadoed, and finally captured by the French gendarmes, turned out to be a German recruit, who coolly requested to be conducted home to his barracks.

The Minister of Justice of the Pontifical Government has published the following order of the day relative to the Irish Brigade :—

"At the moment when, in consequence of the sad state of affairs, the brave soldiers of the Saint Patrick's battalion, who hastened to the defence of the States of the Holy Church, are on the point of quitting the Pontifical army, the undersigned Minister is happy to express to them all his satisfaction, and the highest praise for their conduct. Nothing else could have been expected from them. St. Patrick's battalion showed at Spoleto, at Perugia, at Castelfidardo, and at Ancona, what faith, united to a sentiment of honour, could do in the unequal and perfidious struggle in which a small number of brave men resisted a whole army of sacrilegious invaders. Let that remembrance live for ever in their hearts. "XAVIER DE MERODE."

SICILY.

The following is related in a letter from Sicily as a proof of the popular approval of annexation :—

"At Castrogiovanni the lists of electors were closed, and only about 1,000 persons were inscribed. All at once the news arrived that, instead of electing an assembly as at first proposed, universal suffrage on the question of annexation would, as at Naples, be appealed to in virtue of a decree of the pro-Dictator, Pallavicini. Immediately the peasants of the environs, anxious to vote for annexation, hurried in crowds to the town-hall to get themselves inscribed; they were told that the lists had been closed their names could not be entered. But they energetically represented that, though they had not cared to vote for an assembly, and had consequently not got themselves inscribed, they were determined, now that universal suffrage was resolved on, to exercise their rights by voting 'sì.' Accordingly a second list, containing more than 2,000 persons, was drawn up, and they unanimously voted in favour of annexation. The women, on their part, not being allowed to vote, drew up an address of adhesion to the King, and it obtained more than a thousand signatures."

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The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom-house, for the week ending November 3, was £5,106 5s 1d, against £6,008 17s 11d the previous week, and £7,297 2s 8d same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

THE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

It is not the greatest, the wisest, or the best of Prince, who are most likely to conciliate to themselves the heartfelt admiration of their people, or the respectful imitation of their successors. Russia still bows down, with a terror which has something in it akin to admiration, before the grisly shade of the redoubtable homicide, Ivan Basilowitz. Spain still reveres the memory, and as long as she abides by the traditions of reading, and the rest you may believe if you like. Like her hero Frederick William, Prussia has always been a great stickler for internal regularity. There is no country where a man is required to carry about with him such complete materials for an autobiography; no country where his name, existence, trade, character, and destination are so little taken upon trust, and require such official authentication. But the Government meddles with everything, and the professed liberality of the nation does not prevent it from being enslaved in every detail of life to a galling and useless tyranny. Many Governments are more oppressive; none more meddlesome and interfering. All her strength is reserved for overlaying with needless interference and rendering odious to themselves the lives of her own people and the stranger that is within her gates. But this overvigorous domestic rule is attended by a foreign policy feeble almost to fatuity. Prussia is always leaning on somebody, always getting somebody to help her, never willing to help herself; always ready to deliberate, never to decide; present in Congresses, but absent in battles; speaking and writing, never for or against, but only on the question; ready to supply any amount of ideals or sentiments, but shy of anything that savours of the real or actual. She has a large army, but notoriously one in no condition for fighting. She is profuse in circulars and notes, but has generally little to say for both sides. No one counts on her as a friend; no one dreads her as an enemy. How she became a great Power history tells us; why she remains so nobody can tell. That, acting on her present principle, she can long remain so, nobody believes.

Let Prussia only contrast what she is with what she might have been had she honestly embraced the Liberal side in 1848, or, at any rate, in 1854, since which period Russia has been quite unable to coerce her. See what Piedmont, with a strong will, a definite policy, a head to plan and a hand to execute, has effected. To have consolidated into one compact mass all the smaller States of Germany would have been a far easier task for Prussia than for Piedmont in Italy. Her material force is much greater, the obstacles she has to contend